

THE TWO LOVERS.

BY GEORGE ELIOT.

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring:
They leaned their heads together there,
Mingled the dark and sunny hair,
And heard the wood thrush sing.
O budding love!
O love's best prime!

Two wedded from the portal step:
The bells made happy carolings,
The air was soft as fanning wings,
White petals on the path lay slept.
O pure-crown'd bride!
O tender pride!

Two faces o'er a cradle bent:
Two hands above the head were locked;
Those pressed each other while they rocked,
Those watched a life that love had sent.
O solemn hour!
O hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire:
The red light fell about their knees
On heads that rose in slow degrees
Like buds upon the lily spine.
O patient life!
O tender strife!

The two still sat together there,
The red light shone about their knees;
But all the heads by slow degrees
Had gone and left that lonely pair.
O vanished past!

The red light shone upon the floor
And made the space between them wide;
They drew their chairs up side by side,
Their pale cheeks joined, and said, "Once more!"
O past that is!

FARMER FLAGG.

THE FARMER'S MOVEMENT.

THE HISTORY OF THE AGRICULTURAL CLASS—
THE ORIGIN OF THE FARMER'S MOVEMENT
IN THE WEST—THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE
REFORM—THE DISCUSSION OF THE PAPER.

At the social science congress in New York on the 20th inst., a paper was read by Mr. Millard C. Flagg, of Illinois, on "The Farmer's Movement of the West." The following extracts are taken from this address: In all past ages the agricultural class, like the other industrial classes, has by force, fraud, or cunning been prevented from gaining more than a subsistence by its labor. The robber baron, the medieval merchant, the royal tax gatherer, and the railway monopoly have thriven; but the men who, in rain and sun, toiled early and late, painfully and penuriously, have seldom, if at all, received a due reward for their labor. The culture has been a system of spoliation. The landlord, the transporter, and the middleman rob the farmer. The farmer robs the land, and worn-out lands remain to tell the story of bad husbandry and worse political economy. And yet, in the great discussion that has arisen concerning labor and capital, work and wages, in these latter days, the men who do most of the labor and constitute more than half the race, have by some strange inadvertence been hardly thought of by our labor reformers. Hardly, in this nineteenth century tragedy of ours, has been left out, and did not force himself into notice till 1872, in the farm laborers' movement in England, and the farmers' movement in our Western States. Hence, the ability of the will to associate for the common good become developed resistance to oppression begins, and positive efforts are made to promote the general welfare. It is noticeable that the farmers and farm laborers of the civilized world are among

THE LAST TO COME—

a result due not so much to lack of intelligence as to isolation, suspicion, and untold numbers. Resistance begins where oppression is most felt, and where there is the greatest ability to resist it. Hence, the farmers' movement first showed its strength in the Western States. There cheap lands and a fertile soil attracted a large body of intelligent emigrants, it is safe to say, men of more than average intelligence and education. These men, in that region, constitute more than half the population, instead of 30 per cent. of it, as in all New England, except Rhode Island, where it is only 12 per cent. They produce far in excess of the local consumption, and the large surplus from their farms, seeking the seaboard, must pass through the hands of dealer and transporter. The farmers' wants, when not supplied by local production, must be met by purchase of goods that have gone through the same hands. The result is a high cost of production and a low price of products, that has rendered, even in favorable seasons, their business unremunerative, and made them poorer in the midst of plenty. This farmers' movement seized upon such existing organization of the agricultural classes as seemed most adapted to meet its new wants. It passed by for the most part the agricultural societies, the boards of agriculture, and organizations generally that were devoted to holding fairs and the like, because these organizations often contained more or less men that were neither farmers nor in sympathy with farmers. But the farmers' clubs, organized for discussion and mutual improvement in the art of agriculture, and the granges, whose object was mutual help, co-operation, and social intercourse, came nearer what was needed, and they were concentrated upon the new work. The loose organization of the clubs, and the secrecy and prohibition of politics in the granges were drawbacks to their efficiency; but these difficulties have been to some extent corrected. Now the farmers being a large class, their interest is very nearly the common interest of the people of the whole country. Hence

THE INFECTION SPREADS

or reacts. The trade organizations are strengthened, or, what is better, become fused together in a class organization of mechanics and operatives, with broader and less selfish purposes and aspirations than the single trades unions can have. Sooner or later these industrial interests, comprising from 70 to 75 per cent. of the population, promise to join hands and to combine in putting down whatever seems to be inconsistent with the fundamental doctrines of our republic. In this they will, without doubt, receive the aid of fair men of all classes, and will be opposed only by the more selfish of the privileged classes, who, at the expense of other classes, have grown wealthy from legal advantages furnished by improper legislation. Thus, the movement which began with the agricultural class reacts upon other classes, and becomes general and hostile to existing parties, decadent or triumphant. The discussion which results in ferreting out the causes of known evils, is most valuable in reforming abuses and educating the people up to more radical and democratic opinions than have yet been accepted by the country. Our existing system of national taxation, whereby the consumer pays the tax; of state taxation, which makes the farmer the greater tax payer of the country; our inconvertible currency, whose depreciation is a heavy burden, first upon farmers, next upon mechanics and laborers, and finally upon all men engaged in legitimate business, our transportation, placed by law in the hands of monopolies; our patent laws, whereby the many are inordinately taxed to make a few unusually rich—all these and other abuses discussed in the light of a more intelligent and pronounced republicanism, tend to build up a new political organization, which, appealing to the first principles of the declaration, goes forward to war against class privilege and distinction. The farmers' movement means, then, primarily an advancement in the intelligence and ability of the tillers of the soil; an unusual feeling of

OPPRESSION AND DISTRESS, resulting from the mischievous legislation

of the country, and, finally, an effort to reform the abuses, and carry to a more logical conclusion the principles of our republican democracy. It is a large part of the universal upward tendency of the manual workers of the world. It is as irrepressible as the progress of democracy on the earth. It forecasts the time when the cunning of the hand shall be directed by the brain of the worker. "Equal and exact justice to all men," "All men are created equal," "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," "Whatever you would that men should do unto you, do even so unto them"—these are accepted principles and must work out their logical result. At the close of the reading of the paper, the chairman invited discussion. Judge Bolas was the first speaker. He said that Mr. Flagg's paper was not sufficiently clear. It did not set forth with sufficient distinctness the grievances of the farmers of the West. The farmers must remember that without the railroads there would be no farms in the West. Were there no railways, wheat and other grain could not be raised at a profit. With the old modes of conveyance the Western prairies could never have been cultivated. The cost of transporting grain from the West, it had been found, was two and four-tenths cents per 100 pounds per mile. This was less than the cost of the ordinary modes of conveyance. The speaker sketched the inducements which had been held out to the inhabitants of the Western states to Eastern capitalists to build railroads. The towns and counties had issued bonds to aid the roads and then had attempted to repudiate the bonds. Now they claim the right to regulate the freight and passenger traffic of the railroads. The roads of the Eastern states were making about seven per cent. on the capital invested, the Middle states about seven and one-fourth per cent., and the Western states only four per cent.

THE WESTERN RAILROADS were not making anything like the profits that had been alleged. A very large number had never earned a dividend. He could not see that the Western farmers had any ground for complaint. S. B. Ruggles said that the people of ten states lying north of the Ohio river owned, in 1850 farm property valued at \$94,000,000. The population of these states has doubled in the past ten years. In 1870, the value of this farm property was \$5,132,000,000. The value of the farm products was not given in 1850 and 1860, but in 1870 it was shown in these states to be \$978,000,000. The farmer is not a serf. He had no tyrannical landlord to oppress him. It was shown that 975 out of every 1,000 farmers in this section owned their farms. In 20 years they had accumulated \$5,000,000,000 worth of property. The census of 1870 showed that there were 2,000,000 farms in this country. This would give an average of \$2,400 to each. It is shown that they had paid their help less than 10 per cent of their income. They had paid \$91,000,000 for help. It was shown that each acre of these poverty-stricken farmers (laughter) above the age of 10 years were in the receipt of an income of \$400. In the light of this great progress what would be the result in the year 1900? In 1850 there were raised 300,000,000 bushels of grain in these states; in 1860, 500,000,000 bushels; in 1870, 1,000,000,000 bushels; or 21,000,000 tons of grain. Of this amount 10,000,000 bushels must be carried from the lake ports. He had been a canal man all his days. What is needed is that the canal shall be enlarged. It is now a triumph. The railroads must disappear and give place to water transportation. Canada is better governed than the United States, for she has appropriated \$6,000,000 to facilitate water transportation. The Canadians will yet carry grain from Lake Michigan to Montreal for \$3.50 per ton. It costs \$6.45 per ton to bring it to this city. We must have more adequate canal transportation or Montreal will divert the trade of New York to the St. Lawrence.

"THE SHORT HORNS."

THEIR CONVENTION YESTERDAY—THEIR DISCUSSIONS—A BIG SALE REPORTED—THE NEXT MEETING APPOINTED.

The convention of short horn breeders met, according to adjournment, at the state house Wednesday morning, Dr. A. C. Stevenson president and Charles Lowder secretary. Dr. Stevenson said that the smallness of the convention was owing to the neglect of the secretary and the executive committee. A motion to elect officers was defeated, owing to the fact that the number present was not enough to warrant the action. The treasurer's report was submitted. It showed the total receipts to be \$31.25 and total expenditures \$10, leaving a balance on hand of \$21.25. The secretary read an account of the sale of short horn stock at St. Louis, Mo., & Son's sale in Wayne county last Wednesday. Fifty-five head were sold; average, \$454; aggregate, \$24,955; three animals went to Ohio at an average of \$895; three to Michigan at an average of \$855; nine went to Illinois at an average of \$415; 22 remained in Indiana at an average of \$201. The Indiana Farmer was requested to publish a live stock column. The convention adjourned to meet in the afternoon at 1:40 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met at 2 o'clock. The resolutions offered by Dr. Stevenson in the morning session were put to a discussion. The doctor said that the subject of breeding was of much more interest than generally supposed. The food and the climate are, no doubt, a great cause in the changes of the sizes of the animals. The question is, what is the origin of these changes. Pennsylvania has originated what is called the Chester hog. Virginia has started a new breed of sheep. All the new varieties have, with a few exceptions, been originated abroad, however. The farmer, in this country, puts his whole time and attention to his farm, while in England they are merely renters, and can therefore give the matter more attention. There they keep the best animals to breed, and kill the poorest. This is the proper science of breeding, and not by pedigree. Charles Lowder said that nature has its sports. Horses that grow wild on the prairie are of a low carriage, and have a straight back. But the English horses fed in a stable are low backed and hold their heads up and have a high rump. This distinction was not the result of breeding but of habit. Mr. L. F. Lockridge said that Booth and Bates, the great English breeders, gave their particular attention to the form of the animals. A great deal more so than to the pedigree.

It was then agreed to invite breeders of adjoining states to participate in the conventions. The meeting then adjourned until the second Wednesday in November.

The New York Tribune says: The competition for the Parepa-Rosa scholarship, founded by Mr. Carl Rosa, in connection with the Royal Academy of Music in London, took place on the 25th of April, and the successful candidate was Miss Anne Elizabeth Bohingbroke. The judges were Sir Sturges Bennett, Mr. F. H. Walker Macfarren, and Mr. Albert Randegger. We may take this opportunity to correct a current mistake in regard to the contemplated American Parepa-Rosa scholarship. Mr. Rosa has merely expressed his intention of establishing such a foundation in this country at his death, and we trust may be long before his liberality becomes available.

A WOMAN'S BRAVERY.

A TENNESSEE WOMAN'S ADVENTURE WITH AN ADDER—HOW SHE WAS ATTACKED AND HOW SHE CONQUERED.

The Springfield, Tenn., Record, gives the following authentic account of a strange occurrence in that state: On Saturday, May 2, Mrs. Eliza Wilson, wife of Andrew Wilson, who lives some four miles from Cooper town, and daughter of Robert Head, Esq., all of Robertson county, stepped outside the yard into the edge of a grove to get a tooth-brush, and while in the act of breaking a twig she felt something move about her right foot. She stooped forward to see what it was, when a large, spreading adder struck her in the breast, fastening his fangs in the bosom of her dress. It then dropped back, and, to her horror, she found she was on the reptile, near its tail. Her first impulse was to run, but she discovered that the monster was coiling himself around her ankle. She stopped, and with great presence of mind seized the only opportune moment offered, that of putting her left foot upon his head, which she did, fastening him securely to the ground. There she stood, all alone, with one foot on the reptile's head, while nearly his whole length—about three feet—was tightly wrapped around her ankle. She screamed at the top of her voice, but there was no one near enough to hear her voice or come to her relief. Her husband was in a distant field plowing, and it being no later than 9 o'clock, and having failed to make any of the neighbors hear her—some of which she did, fastening him securely to the ground, she stood in suspense, not knowing what to do or how to act. During her meditations

THOUSANDS OF THOUGHTS

rushed across her mind, and not knowing but she, in all probability, was bitten; but after all, so far, she had been victorious; thus encouraged she resorted to the only alternative life—which was to unwrap him with her hands. She commenced the loathsome ordeal, the rusty monster writhing with great force, unwilling to quit his hold. She finally succeeded, but another crisis awaited her. If she let him go he would, perhaps, recoil himself around her foot and escape. If she took her foot off his head while she held him with her hands he would, more than likely, bite her before she could release him and escape. With the same presence of mind and undaunted courage that had fortified and saved her thus far, she looked around and saw that she was standing within a few feet of a small sapling—and, with heroic determination, she resolved to cling his head against it. She made the effort and succeeded, which stunned him so much that he had but little of life remaining; she then took a stone and mashed his head off, and escaped unharmed. She reports his head as appearing as broad as her two hands when he struck her in the bosom, notwithstanding, she thinks she was not much alarmed until after she got back into the yard, when she turned sick. She managed to get into the house and took a dose of nervous stimulant, which relieved her. For several hours after her hands and arms seemed to be swollen and of a dark color, which made her apprehensive that she was bitten, but finding not the least scratch on them she was soon content.

TENNESSEE OUTLAWRY.

A KIDNAP OUTRAGE—THE RESULT OF AN ATTEMPTED REVENGE—A UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHAL SHOT.

The Louisville Commercial of the 26th, has this dispatch from Nashville, Tenn: Deputy United States Marshal W. L. Hildreth was shot near Hillsboro, Coffee county, Friday, by a man named Thomas Jefferson Saunders, for whom Hildreth had a capias from the Federal Court, against whom (Saunders) a true bill had been found by the grand jury of that tribunal for being one of a party to an alleged Kuklux outrage in Coffee county. It is alleged that Saunders and others first attempted some time ago to capture a man named Coleman. Failing in this, they went to the house and whipped a colored man named Ben. Patton for boarding a negro on the road. They were afterwards the school-master, but failing to capture him, they whipped Patton for sheltering and

feeding the man who taught the negroes. The shooting affair between Hildreth and Saunders occurred within a short distance of Coleman's house at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. Saunders and Coleman were neighbors. Hildreth and Coleman, the latter having been deputized to assist in the capture, had been on the look-out for Saunders, who had been hiding in the bushes two days previous. They had gotten on Saunders' track and had followed to a point beyond Coleman's house. Hildreth having no weapons with him at the time, insisted that Coleman should

GIVE HIM HIS REVOLVER.

saying that he would follow up and keep on Saunders' trail, while Coleman went after two shot-guns at his house. Saunders being armed with a double-barrel shot-gun, Coleman told Hildreth that he would be at disadvantage should he offer resistance, and further urged that he should not go forward till the guns were obtained, but Hildreth, being somewhat eager not to lose sight of Saunders, went on. Getting within hearing distance of Saunders, Hildreth commanded Saunders to halt, informing him that he had a capias for his arrest. With this Saunders shot both loads contained in his gun at Hildreth, who fired twice in return. Saunders pressed forward upon Hildreth, who, finding that Saunders meant to kill him, attempted to retreat, falling from mortal wounds a short distance away. Saunders followed after him and shot at him a third time. Hildreth had hardly fallen to the ground before Saunders' sisters, appalled at the bloody deed, rushed up to Hildreth, one taking his head in her lap, and both commenced loudly to bewail his fate, and at the same time attempted to assuage his sufferings as best they could. Coleman arrived here Saturday night and reported the shooting of Hildreth to the United States marshal. Coleman says Hildreth can not recover. Saunders is not yet captured.

The New York Herald, in speaking of McCullough's Hamlet, says: The idea Hamlet is not a real flesh and blood personage, and we have become so much used to the stage traditions that a man who appears and endeavors to present us with a merely human Hamlet loses our prejudices and is not likely to make a very favorable impression. Mr. McCullough has broken away from the stage traditions in a great many instances, and gives us a fairly original and vigorous conception of the part in exchange. Whether the merely human Hamlet is a just equivalent for the subtler and more abstract figure he displaces is fairly open to question. There is a manly simplicity in the character that Mr. McCullough presents us that we like infinitely better than the namby pamby creation made up of mannerisms and weak conceits that have been in more than one instance accepted as relations of genius.

The death of Pau of Mile. Tostee is announced in Paris. The lady was brought to this country by Mr. Bateman, and with her aid opera bouffe and Offenbach were first introduced to our public. In the "Grande Duchesse" and "La Belle Helene" Tostee was specially successful. She was an indifferent singer, but her animation and nerve served to carry her through, and she certainly gave much pleasure to the crowds who so promptly took a fancy to the light melodies and the broad action involved in opera bouffe. Tostee's successors here in her line of art were Rose Bell, Irma, Desclaux, Montaland and Almee; but Tostee led the list and will be easiest remembered.

-N. Y. Post.

An exchange says that only a very few years ago it was that Theodore Thomas, S. B. Mills, and one or two others, gave recitals of classical music in a small hall in New York before even smaller audiences. Mr. Thomas was too poor then to live in New York, and might have been seen almost any day trudging over toward his house in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with his violin under his arm. At one time Mr. Thomas became so discouraged that he had almost determined to give up his concerts and go to teaching, but by degrees they became better patronized, and finally his orchestra was organized



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Notice is hereby given that the Board of Com-
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will, on the 17th day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock,
p. m., receive bids for the repairs, fills for ap-
proaches, excavations, timbers and plank for
the foundations of abutments; also for the abut-
ments and for the iron work of an iron bridge
over Pleasant Run, where it crosses the Con-
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file, subject to inspection, at the County Auditor's
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lowest responsible bidder or bidders.

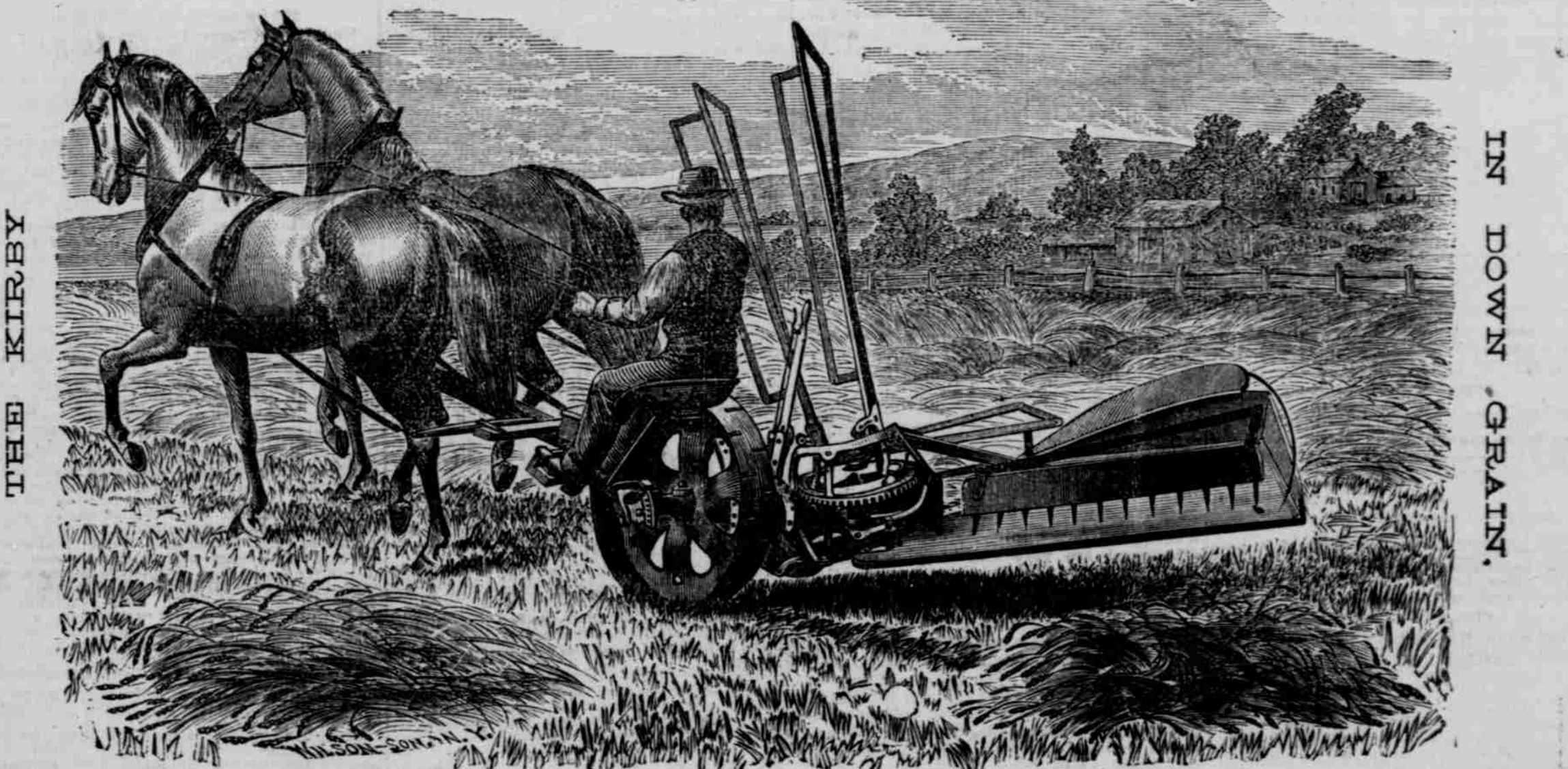
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May 6, 1874.

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